

MULLER ON THE RACK.

The Story of the Alleged Accomplice Badly Shaken.

MEYER'S LAWYER SCORES.

The Great Poisoning Case—The Chief State Witness a Cool Second—Admits Forgery, Bigamy and Swindling.

New York, Dec. 12.

CONFESSEDLY a perjurer, presumably a bigamist, a convicted swindler, and generally an all-around scoundrel, the witness in the trial of the case of the poisoning of Dr. Peabody, yesterday admitted his horrible story of Friday, by which the District Attorney hopes to land Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer in the electrical chair.

Ublushingly he admitted that testimony he had previously given was false; with an insane smirk he acknowledged he had a wife in Germany, qualifying this by the statement that, although they were married in church, he did not consider it a legal marriage, and time and time again, without the slightest sign of embarrassment, he contradicted statements he had made when previously on the stand.

Mystery surrounds the case at every turn. The defence claims that Baum, alias Brandt, is alive, and is believed that they will admit the conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies, but declare that no murder was committed, a bogus corpse having been substituted for the alleged sick man, Brandt, alias Baum.

"You were known as 'Piano Charlie,' weren't you, at this place, 109 Michigan avenue?" asked Mr. Brooke.

Muller declared that he didn't know. He got \$1 a night and extra for this work.

After for a while there he took a similar position at "Cora Pearl's," 112 Michigan street.

"At Cora Pearl's you were known as 'The Professor,' weren't you?" asked Mr. Brooke.

Muller didn't know. He got \$1 a night and such "extras" as patrons of the place chose to bestow.

"You had a room here, didn't you?"

"No, sir," replied Muller, dejectedly.

Muller was half a year at Cora Pearl's, and six months in another place of the same sort. Then he said he played in seven different houses in Dearborn street, dividing his talent among them nightly. This brought him down to March 22, 1890.

"I lived at No. 190 Twelfth street during that time," said Muller.

"Did you ever become acquainted with Baum?"

"The woman with whom you lived, introduced as your wife and called 'Emmie'?"

"Yes, sir. I met her at a disorderly house at No. 499 South Clark street, but I never passed her off as my wife," said Muller faintly.

"I was arrested March 22nd, 1890. I was arrested with George Parker, charged with swindling farmers by false advertisements for husbands for two young girls," said Muller, meekly.

"I said in the advertisements that a young girl of respectability wanted to get married. I got answers from farmers who wanted wives. Then I sent on photographs of the young girl and got sums of money," confessed Muller in answer to Mr. Brooke's questions.

"I was arrested and sent to jail in Chicago by a United States Commissioner. I was convicted June 20th and sent to Joliet Prison for using the mails for fraud. I was convicted of schemes to defraud under the name of Rosa Muller," said the witness.

"I had known Parker three or four weeks. It was his scheme."

"How much money did you earn by that scheme?"

"About \$150 in two weeks."

"Up to that time you had never heard of Dr. Meyer, Parker, Brandt or Baum, had you?"

"No, sir. I first met Parker in the jail. He was there for forgery. He was not confined in the same part of the jail as I."

HIS MEETING WITH MEYER.

"Parker was the man by which Gustave M. A. J. Baum was known in the jail," confessed Muller. "I met him walking on the floor of the jail about April 30th, 1890. He had read in the news papers about me. He spoke to me and Parker. Parker asked me what part of Germany I came from. We talked about our cases. I next saw him with Dr. Meyer the latter part of May. I had heard of Dr. Meyer. He had become a prisoner a few days before. Parker introduced us. I never saw Parker speak to him again until we were both in Joliet Prison."

"Dr. Meyer came to the door of my cell in the jail early in June. He talked with me twenty minutes. He said it was not the first time he had been in Cook County Jail. He wanted me to write a letter for him to the Germania Life Insurance Company. He said he had been arrested for trying to defraud that company by forgery."

"I had met Brandt in the jail, and met him again in State prison; but did not know who he was till I met him after my discharge from Joliet, when I met him at Dr. Meyer's."

"I was discharged from Joliet in May, 1891, and went as piano player to Miss Little's at \$15 a week. From there in a month I went to M. S. Alexander's, No. 123 Custom House place, as a piano player. I was there one year."

Mr. Brooke was quick to notice the discrepancy. A year brought the career of this rascal down to June, 1892, three months after the alleged killing of Brandt. But Muller wiggled out of the lawyer's grasp, saying he was not quite a year at Miss Alexander's respectable resort.

"Did your wife come from Germany with you, or did she remain behind?" demanded Brooke, abruptly.

Muller hesitated. Prosecutor McIntyre protested.

Justice Barrett said the witness must answer, and then Muller admitted that he left a wife at Sittich, in Germany. They

had no children. He had sent \$290 to his wife Sept. 19th, 1892.

"Where did you get that money?"

"From Dr. Meyer."

"You are sure of that?"

"Yes, sir."

"When did you marry Mary Neils?"

"April 24th, 1893. I first met her in Toledo, Sept. 26th. I met her in South Bend, Ind., next, and we were married in Chicago. I took her away from Dr. Meyer, Jan. 9th, and took her to 234 Twenty-fourth street, Chicago. That is a respectable house."

"You didn't take her somewhere to make a living for you?"

"No, sir. We lived together, but were not married till April 24th."

To the next question he said the Chief of the Toledo Police called on him and offered \$500 to him if he would locate Dr. and Mrs. Meyer. He agreed and led the police to the Meyer in Detroit. Again he denied that he had been employed by the Pinkertons at \$3 a day, and declared that he had never seen any Pinkerton detectives.

"A lawyer came to me," began Muller, when Mr. Brooke interrupted.

"Sure it wasn't a Pinkerton detective?"

"No, sir, it was Mr. Justice."

"Oh, the officer of the Mutual Insurance Company? Did he pay you the \$500?"

"No, I got that of the Chief of the Toledo Police, July 19th, 1893."

"What did Dr. Meyer say to you in the presence of Lena Kaufman?"

"He said that Parker (the real Baum) had been arrested again in Cincinnati, and the papers said he was very sick."

Here Muller stepped. He was confused for a moment, and then he declared that nothing was said so that Lena could hear, but he admitted that she was present.

Brandt told him the first time he ever saw him that he was going to bleed the insurance companies.

"He told me that he and Dr. Meyer were going to take out four insurance policies in four different companies in the name of Baum, but that he and Dr. Meyer had not money enough. He wanted me to go in and put up some money. I gave them \$2."

"Dr. Meyer said we should go to New York, hire a flat, put the name 'Baum' on the door placard and wait for him, as New York was the place he could get plenty of sick men to die for us, to collect life insurance on," said Muller.

Muller told again that the day before he and Brandt set out for New York. Dr. Meyer had given him a small package in a blue wrapper, on which was written "Antimony," and told him Brandt was to be made sick in the New York flat by doses of the antimony sprinkled on his food. If Brandt didn't take it willingly he must be fooled into taking it without knowing it.

Mr. Brooke asked fifty questions about the color, quality, quantity and appearance of the powder, and Muller said he didn't know, only it was white.

After fifty other questions Mr. Brooke asked Muller if he did sprinkle the antimony on Brandt's food. The witness said no, he gave the package to Brandt without opening it and never saw it again.

Then he couldn't explain how, if the blue paper was never opened, he could be sure that the contents were a white powder. He finally said that Dr. Meyer had told him so.

Muller said Dr. Meyer told him to register in New York as "Otis C. Stein," and he did so.

Muller could not explain why Brandt, who came to New York to establish himself and identify Baum, of Chicago, signed the Cosmopolitan Hotel register "O. M. Salien, Buffalo, N. Y."

Later Muller admitted that in this city he engaged himself as a piano player in disorderly houses in the Tenderloin district.

The defence has indicated the following six propositions, toward which their proof may be directed:

1. That Brandt is still alive.
2. That some one put arsenic after death in the body alleged to be Brandt's.
3. That the body was embalmed.
4. That the body absorbed arsenic from some other body while in the cemetery.
5. That arsenic has not been found.
6. That deceased died from natural causes.

The District Attorney and his assistants declare they feel confident of a conviction, claiming that the crime has been clearly laid at the feet of the defendant. On the other hand, Mr. Brooke and his associates contend there cannot be a verdict against Dr. Meyer, inasmuch as Muller's testimony that the doctor gave the poison to Brandt is entirely uncorroborated and that Muller has been shown to be unworthy of credence.

It developed after adjournment that the prosecution had hoped to put Mrs. Meyer, the co-defendant, on the stand as a witness for the people. Up to 1 o'clock they felt sure she would appear for them, and it is said she was dissuaded from doing so through the agency of Mrs. Gomez, a regular visitor to the Tombs, who has been constant in her attention to Mrs. Meyer.

However this may be, it was noticed that Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Gomez stopped on their way out of court and bath.

SHOOK HANDS EFFUSIVELY with the man who is on trial for his life. For the first time during the trial Meyer smiled.

It is extremely improbable that the nervous little defendant will be asked to take the stand in his own behalf. His lawyers could not say last night that they would have him testify, but their statement that their whole side of the case would be presented to-day is an indication that they will not.

Dr. George L. Peabody, of Columbia College, was on the witness stand when the proceedings were resumed to-day.

District Attorney Niell propounded to Dr. Peabody a hypothetical question, in which all the facts obtained from the witness Muller as to the illness and death of Ludwig Brandt, alias Baum, were stated, together with the findings of Prof. Doremus, and asked:

"This description of the illness and death of the patient being true, what, in your opinion, was the cause of death?"

Mr. Brooke, who never lets a legal point escape him, objected to this question on the ground that it was based wholly on the testimony of the accomplice, uncorroborated, and that the law forbade the conviction of an accused person on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.

"The very essence of this charge now

rests on the testimony of Muller alone," said Mr. Brooke. "It is still wholly unproved."

A MATTER OF SPECULATION, so far as the rules of evidence are concerned, who administered the poison, if poison was administered—the defendant here on trial, or the accomplice, Muller."

Justice Barrett overruled the objection, and Dr. Peabody replied:

In my opinion the cause of death was due to the poisons found by the chemists in the viscera of the dead man."

To other questions Dr. Peabody said that inflammation of the bowels would be the natural result of such doses of antimony and arsenic.

Cross-examining Dr. O'Sullivan asked questions suggesting that Brandt has been an arsenic eater for a long period before his death.

This opened up a new line of defence, for it could be established that Brandt took arsenic habitually, as many people do, it would account for the "saturation" of his body with that poison—the condition described by Prof. Doremus.

Dr. Peabody said that a medicinal dose of arsenic for one person might be toxic (poisonous) for another. He said that chronic arsenical poisoning, which is the scientific term for the arsenic habit, would produce the same effect on the organs as that described by Prof. Doremus as found in the body of Brandt.

Impressing on the jury the testimony of Prof. Doremus that he found from six to ten grains of antimony and one to three grains of arsenic in the body of Brandt, Dr. O'Sullivan asked, in his blindest tones:

"Doctor, what is the largest dose of antimony and the largest dose of arsenic you have ever known a person to take and recover from?"

"As much as 150 grains of arsenic and as much as 470 grains of antimony," replied the witness.

Then, turning to the eighth juror, John K. Brunsell, who asked Prof. Doremus last night if what he found in Brandt's body was enough to produce death, the clever young lawyer-scientist murmured inquiringly:

"Are you satisfied now? Is that what you wanted to know?"

The juror nodded assent, but Dr. Peabody added that a medicinal dose for nine men might kill the tenth man.

To another question Dr. Peabody said that in the case of a dose of soluble arsenic producing acute poisoning the patient in an hour would experience heavy pains in the abdomen, accompanied, perhaps, by vomiting, perhaps by diarrhoea, perhaps by both. In the case of heavy arsenical poisoning not easily soluble, it might pass off largely through the alimentary canal and by vomiting, so that the patient cured himself.

It will be recalled that Muller and Dr. Menden have told how Brandt vomited and suffered with all these symptoms.

The witness admitted that he would be unable to determine the presence of chronic arsenical poisoning by the symptoms of the patient alone. He said there were

NO OBVIOUS SYMPTOMS of chronic antimonial poisoning, and if the patient did not tell the truth about his symptoms to the physician, the physician could not determine what ailed him.

C Sullivan pegged away at the expert till, after long discussion of the characteristics of dysentery and then of antimonial poisoning, he got Dr. Peabody to admit that he had treated a dozen cases of dysentery, but was unable to say whether they might not have been cases of antimonial poisoning, every one of them.

Prof. Horatio C. Wood, of Philadelphia, professor of nervous diseases in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, followed Dr. Peabody as a witness, and said:

"My opinion is," he said, "that death was the result of a compound of antimony and arsenic acting upon a man who had inflammation of the bowels from an overdose of croton oil." He declared that the amount of poison discovered in the body was enough to have caused death. The symptoms of poisoning by antimony

RESEMBLED THOSE OF CHOLERA. Those caused by arsenic poisoning vary according to the individual. Sometimes one of these forms of poisoning has been taken for the other on account of the similarity of symptoms. One evidence of antimonial poisoning was lacking in Brandt's case. His temperature shortly before death was 102 degrees. In ordinary cases of antimonial poisoning the temperature is 96 degrees, but the arsenic administered would account for the rise in Brandt's temperature.

Frank Snyder, who drove the hearse at Brandt's funeral and who drove the wagon bearing the body back to this city, testified that there was no doubt in his mind that it was the same body.

This ended the testimony for the prosecution. Justice Barrett did not think it would be fair to crowd the defence to an opening at once, and adjourned the trial until to-day.

Inventor—A non explosive, unloaded pistol.

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Gurd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

H. A. ANGER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular Castoria, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A one equals 20 pounds of Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

Children, Can You Truly Tell?

Children, can you truly tell, Do you know the story well, Every little girl and boy, Why the angels sing for joy, On the Christmas morning?

Yes, we know the story well; Listen, now, and hear us tell, Every little girl and boy, Why the angels sing for joy, On the Christmas morning.

Shepherds sat upon the ground; Fleecy flocks were scattered round, When the brightness lit the sky, And a song was heard on high, On the Christmas morning.

Angels sang a clear, sweet song, For a holy babe was born; Down on earth to live with men, Jesus, our dear Saviour came, On the Christmas morning.

Joy and peace the angels sang; Far the pleasant echoes rang, "Peace on earth, to men good will!" Hark! the angels sing it still, On the Christmas morning.

Hounds charged by a Train.

The other afternoon Viscount Galway's hounds ran down a cutting on the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway, near Retford, in full cry after their fox. At the same moment a train suddenly emerged from a tunnel and ran through the pack. Only one hound was actually killed, but several were badly injured, and the hunt had to be abandoned.—Westminster Gazette.

"A Remarkable Circumstance."

The new Russian warship Rurik is now being fitted out for sea, and it is, to say the least, a remarkable circumstance (telegraphs the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times) that the English navy has not a single ship afloat capable of overtaking and capturing this Russian vessel.

Explained.

Hotel Guest (at the World's Fair)—What's this iter, R. A., men on my bill? Clerk—You had a room on the 15th floor, didn't you? Guest—Yes. Clerk—That's for rascals air.

Domestic Economy.

Miss Yallery—I've 'raid we kain't afford to marry, Mose; we's too poor. Mose Black—Shoo, 'Liza. We'll 'conimize. Dar's no hair curlers nor face powder wanted in this fam'ly.

It is all right to scrape an acquaintance; but don't bleed him.

MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES

THE Royal Electric Co. PAPER MILLS

News Printing Wrapping

PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD NOT A POISON

FATAL TO COCKROACHES AND WATER BUGS.

EWING, HERRON & CO., SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

G. P. BROWNE WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT

WALL PAPER FACTORY

COLIN MCARTHUR & CO.

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY

MUCILAGE & LIQUID GLUE MANFR.

OSTRICH FEATHER MANFR.

SAFE MANUFACTURER

LUBY'S PARISHAN HAIR RENEWER

FOR RESTORING AND PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE COLOR AND

Persons whose temples are fuller above the eyes than below, whose hair enlarges above the ears, are usually more gifted with musical taste than those with contrary characteristics.

Justice Barrett said the witness must answer, and then Muller admitted that he left a wife at Sittich, in Germany. They

had no children. He had sent \$290 to his wife Sept. 19th, 1892.

"Where did you get that money?"

"From Dr. Meyer."

"You are sure of that?"

"Yes, sir."

"When did you marry Mary Neils?"

"April 24th, 1893. I first met her in Toledo, Sept. 26th. I met her in South Bend, Ind., next, and we were married in Chicago. I took her away from Dr. Meyer, Jan. 9th, and took her to 234 Twenty-fourth street, Chicago. That is a respectable house."

"You didn't take her somewhere to make a living for you?"

"No, sir. We lived together, but were not married till April 24th."

To the next question he said the Chief of the Toledo Police called on him and offered \$500 to him if he would locate Dr. and Mrs. Meyer. He agreed and led the police to the Meyer in Detroit. Again he denied that he had been employed by the Pinkertons at \$3 a day, and declared that he had never seen any Pinkerton detectives.

"A lawyer came to me," began Muller, when Mr. Brooke interrupted.

"Sure it wasn't a Pinkerton detective?"

"No, sir, it was Mr. Justice."

"Oh, the officer of the Mutual Insurance Company? Did he pay you the \$500?"

"No, I got that of the Chief of the Toledo Police, July 19th, 1893."

"What did Dr. Meyer say to you in the presence of Lena Kaufman?"

"He said that Parker (the real Baum) had been arrested again in Cincinnati, and the papers said he was very sick."

Here Muller stepped. He was confused for a moment, and then he declared that nothing was said so that Lena could hear, but he admitted that she was present.

Brandt told him the first time he ever saw him that he was going to bleed the insurance companies.

"He told me that he and Dr. Meyer were going to take out four insurance policies in four different companies in the name of Baum, but that he and Dr. Meyer had not money enough. He wanted me to go in and put up some money. I gave them \$2."

"Dr. Meyer said we should go to New York, hire a flat, put the name 'Baum' on the door placard and wait for him, as New York was the place he could get plenty of sick men to die for us, to collect life insurance on," said Muller.

Muller told again that the day before he and Brandt set out for New York. Dr. Meyer had given him a small package in a blue wrapper, on which was written "Antimony," and told him Brandt was to be made sick in the New York flat by doses of the antimony sprinkled on his food. If Brandt didn't take it willingly he must be fooled into taking it without knowing it.

Mr. Brooke asked fifty questions about the color, quality, quantity and appearance of the powder, and Muller said he didn't know, only it was white.

After fifty other questions Mr. Brooke asked Muller if he did sprinkle the antimony on Brandt's food. The witness said no, he gave the package to Brandt without opening it and never saw it again.

Then he couldn't explain how, if the blue paper was never opened, he could be sure that the contents were a white powder. He finally said that Dr. Meyer had told him so.

Muller said Dr. Meyer told him to register in New York as "Otis C. Stein," and he did so.